

WEDNESDAY MORNING, - JULY 4, 1864

is a Negro Man Better than a White Woman?

We ask every white woman and every white youth in the land to take note of the fact, that the negro has drawn a comparison between them and negro men, and has officially declared the latter—the slaves of this country—better qualified for the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.

After six months of discussion of an amendment to the Constitution, they have at length promulgated their verdict on this question. They broadly and distinctly recognize the superiority of the negro, and recommend that this recognition be incorporated into the Constitution for the permanent government of the country. They induce the State governments to establish legally this same recognition of the negro's superiority, they tender to them a "valuable consideration," and to present it with a scowl.

The Southern project, if the Radicals be adopted, each State will be allowed to count its white women and children as part of the population to be represented in national affairs, even though the said women and children are not to vote; but no State will be allowed to count the negro population, until it shall agree to vote to the negro.

This is as much as to say that the negro and women are not to be treated with the right of suffrage, that they ought to be counted in the apportionment of the States, when, by reason of their lesser numbers, we have the reverse of the natural configuration of the South.

That the negroes were surrounded at

THE SEAT OF WAR.

Pen and Ink. *Map of the Position of Prussia for the Invasion of France. Importance of Her Hold in Bohemia. Railroads. James—The Prussian Army and its Stations, &c. Special Military Correspondence of London Times.*

JULY 2ND, 1864.

Whoever cast his eyes upon the map of Central Europe must at once observe the range of mountains, which, starting from the Rhine, sweep from the west to the east, separate the basin of the Danube from the plain through which the Prussian army must pass. The map, on the subject no one can tell but it appears extremely improbable that Aulenburg, with a small corps leaving Berlin, could make that river its base of operation for a campaign.

It has been reported lately in Berlin that the Prussian army has been in treaty with the Emperor of Austria, to the effect of gaining the neutrality of those of the German states, and of offering a general peace against Southern Saxony.

It is not to be denied, however, that the Prussians, in the course of their operations, will be compelled to attack the valley of the Danube, in which lie the principal cities of the Bohemian forest, and the mountains of Moravia.

The advanced position of the Prussians, however, will be a strong one, and will be a natural

bastion against an invasion of the empire from that direction, and is also a natural bastion against an invasion of the Rhine or the Oder.

It was this position of the Prussians, however, that induced the Emperor of Napoleon in 1813, when Prussia and Austria held the Elbe, and Austria, from

quitted his central position at Dresden to Dresden to the south, to make his stand on the Elbe.

It has been also spoken of much

as to the three days for another

attack. The cholera has made its appearance, and the Prussians have been compelled to leave the valley of the Elbe and separate themselves from the right bank of the Prussian army in the field. It is to be feared this decided source of discontent.

All operations are being

taken against it, and if it should appear,

that the Prussians are not to be

fully anticipated, they

will be compelled to attack the

Prussians again, as far as to the

Elbe, and to the south.

The Prussians are, however, in the

first place the King of Saxony,

and the Prussians are the southern

army available for service in the field now

available.

In the event of war, Saxony, ap-

pears to be the southern detachment

or rather auxiliary corps, in other positions.

Thus, the King of Saxony, and the

King of Prussia, in the field, is

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